



I have determined to sell out my large stock of

**COOKING STOVES,**

TIN, WOODEN & STONEWARES,

**FRUIT JARS, ICE CHESTS,**

**Water Coolers, Cream Freezers, &c.**

At Prices barely to COVER COST.

Now is the time to buy **CHEAPER**  
was sold in the market.

## THE HOUSEWIFE'S COLUMN.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

CULINARY RECIPES.

CURING BACON.

Why not cure hogs' flesh in the "fitch" as bacon, instead of always in barrels or pork? To cure as bacon is far the least trouble, and there is less risk of spoiling in every way. The fitches of bacon are to be seen in every farm-house in the mother country, and are the chief ornament of the cottage, being a tolerably correct standard whereby to judge of the industry, thrift and general good qualities of the farm laborer. Let the people try it with one pig first, and they will never cook the flabby stuff dished out of pickle again. Put the fitches in a salting trough, or on anything that will not be injured by salt, and apply common salt, with sugar, red pepper, saltpetre, &c., according to taste, all dry, looking it over afterwards, and putting a little more where it may seem necessary. There is no necessity for rubbing in, for salt will penetrate just as well without; the other ingredients affect the flavor, and take off the bitterness of the salt, and for those who are fond of everything so very salty, they need not put aught but salt and a little nitre where there are bones left in. Smoke or dry in about five weeks.

I have seen hundreds of fitches lying in warehouses, four or five deep, one on the other, moved every day, and a handful of salt thrown where it seemed wanted, and in from a month to six weeks taken away, some to be smoked and some to be dried by hanging up without smoking, to suit all customers. If the hog-eat nothing but barley meal the last three weeks of their life, and the flesh is made into bacon, it is the soundest, best flavored meat of the kind, beyond all comparison, and we believe it is also the most profitable.

APPLE PUDDING.

Line a pudding dish with nice light biscuit dough, very short and rolled thin. Put upon it a layer of sweetened apple-sauce, tart and well seasoned. Put upon this a layer of spread bread and butter, hastily dipped in milk, into which press raisins, English currants or dried cherries; then cover with another layer of apple sauce; then bake, and when done put upon it a soft frosting, made of the white of two eggs and a little white sugar. Return to the oven to brown and serve with a liquid sauce.

THIS IS MY METHOD.

Rob half a cup of butter and a large cup of good brown sugar, together with a heaping spoonful of corn starch, until creamy. If they will not rub nicely, add a little boiling water. When ready, pour over a quart or more of boiling water, and set to scald ten minutes, stirring quite constantly. Put a cinnamon stick to boil in it, or lemon peel, and add nutmeg at last. A small half teaspoon of tartaric acid is quite necessary, and some think a few spoonfuls of currant wine an addition. I hope some of my readers will try this; nothing can exceed it in the pudding line.

RICE PUDDING.

Two tablespoons of rice to one quart of milk; one cup of white sugar, one cup of raisins. Let it stand in a warm place three hours and bake one hour.

BROWN BREAD.

Three cups of corn meal, three of Graham flour, one cup of good sirup two spoonfuls of saleratus dissolved in the sour milk for mixture. Tablespoon of salt. Water will not do instead of milk, by adding melted butter. Steam three hours, and bake in a very slow oven two hours. Stir only moderately stiff. This is excellent.

Will not some housekeeper tell me how Graham bread can be made in the loaf, not in the least sticky—quite dry, for a dyspeptic stomach.

BOTTLED SWEET CIDER.

At a late meeting of the Farmers' Club at Rochester, Mr. C. C. Holton, of Brighton, presented the club a bottle of sweet cider, upon which all the members present were made a committee of the whole as tasters. As a sample of bottled cider it was excellent. To inquiries made respecting its manufacture Mr. Holton said his process was simple. He racked the cider twice before using, he boiled it over brisk fire, and while warm filled the bottles full, so as to exclude the air, after which he sealed it. The bottles were never burst by fermentation, and as long as the air is kept from the cider it remains perfectly sweet.

INDIAN CORN VINEGAR.

A correspondent of the *Queenslander*, Australia, gives the following directions for making vinegar from Indian corn: "Steep about a quart of maize in about five gallons of cold water for two or three hours, and then put it on the fire until the maize shows signs of bursting. Do not let it burst, but take it off the fire and strain the liquor into a cask, and add about two pounds of sugar to it, and in three or four weeks it will be found to contain five gallons of good vinegar. Less quantities can be made in the same way."

The cost of the inauguration of the Suez Canal is estimated at over forty millions of francs. If it would to this the expenses incurred by the Sultan of Turkey at the visit of the Empress of the French, and the expense of fitting out and decorating the various *Göschheim* vessels taking the Sovereigns and Princesses that are to attend the opening of the canal, we have a total cost of at least seventy millions of francs. The Paris Press suggests that this sum might have been better employed in the improvement of the *göschheim* harbors that are to enjoy the advantages of the canal.

During the last trip of the steamer *Alita* from Antioch, a lady passenger who was the only person of her sex on board, astonished the crew by being suddenly overwhelmed with the pains of maternity. For a time the wildest confusion prevailed among the thoroughly frightened men; but an old Captain of some experience came to the rescue, and received the little stranger with all the gentleness of the most accomplished *accoucheur*.—*New Orleans Times*.

A Detroit constable discovered a partially intoxicated colored man who was carrying a naked yellow baby, three or four days old, rolled up in the skirt of his coat. Being arrested, the man declared he had found the infant thrown out into the street, and he was taking it home to his wife, who was entirely out of that household convention, and "wanted one like her; she knew how. An investigation showed that the story was true.

Charlotte Goshman's recovery, and as she is about to go to Europe. She was taken from Edinburgh. "I am thank God, able to ride out at four each day in the sun, which is a very grateful to me—each day since I have had permission. I am gradually picking up under the influence of the air from which I have been shut out for eight weeks—and eight weeks of such suffering!"

## Dry Goods &amp;c.

## NEW GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS,  
NEW DRESS GOODS,  
NEW DRESS GOODS.NEW SHAWLS,  
NEW SHAWLS,  
NEW SHAWLS.NEW HOSIERY,  
NEW HOSIERY,  
NEW HOSIERY.

ALPACAS,

ALPACAS,

ALPACAS.

LENOS,

LENOS,

LENOS.

POPLINS,

POPLINS,

POPLINS.

PARCELS,

PARCELS,

PARCELS.

PIQUES,

PIQUES,

PIQUES.

LINENS,

LINENS,

LINENS.

CARPETS,

CARPETS,

CARPETS.

OIL CLOTHS,

OIL CLOTHS,

OIL CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES,

CASSIMERES,

CASSIMERES.

CLOTHS, CLOTHS,

CLOTHS, CLOTHS,

CLOTHS, CLOTHS.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS.

CONTINUALLY,

CONTINUALLY,

CONTINUALLY.

STILL THEY COME,

STILL THEY COME,

STILL THEY COME.

TO MULLINS &amp; HUNT'S

TO MULLINS &amp; HUNT'S

TO MULLINS &amp; HUNT'S

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

CHEAP GOODS,

CHEAP GOODS,

CHEAP GOODS.

ALL THE TIME,

ALL THE TIME,

ALL THE TIME.

BARGAINS,

BARGAINS,

BARGAINS.

OLD FRIENDS,

OLD FRIENDS,

OLD FRIENDS.

NEW FRIENDS,

NEW FRIENDS,

NEW FRIENDS.

STRANGERS, STRANGERS,

STRANGERS, STRANGERS,

STRANGERS, STRANGERS.

EVERYBODY, EVERYBODY,

EVERYBODY, EVERYBODY,

EVERYBODY, EVERYBODY.

BUY YOUR DRY GOODS AT

BUY YOUR DRY GOODS AT

BUY YOUR DRY GOODS AT

## "THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE"

—OF—

## MULLINS &amp; HUNT

—OF—

M. R. &amp; A. R. BURGESS,

(Successors to Burgess, Pearce &amp; Co.)

—OF—

## Importers and Jobbers

—OF—

## DRY GOODS,

—OF—

MAYSVILLE, KY.

—OF—

## MULLINS &amp; HUNT

—OF—

M. R. &amp; A. R. BURGESS,

(Successors to Burgess, Pearce &amp; Co.)

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## DRY GOODS,

—OF—

MAYSVILLE, KY.

—OF—

## MULLINS &amp; HUNT

—OF—

M. R. &amp; A. R. BURGESS,

## Grocery and Commission Merchants

## NEW FIRM.

## HAMILTON GRAY &amp; Co.

(SUCCESSORS TO E. GRAY.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES, &amp;c.,

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

Corner Second and Sutton Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

We are now receiving from

New York and other eastern

ports the following supply of

fresh family groceries, pur-

chased at the lowest net cash

prices, and now offer

them to merchants and

consumers at Clin-

cham quotations:

New Orleans

and island sugars,

crushed, pulverized, Rio,

Java and Laguaira coffees,

mashed in barrels, half bar-

rels and kits, fine green and black

tea, fine cut chewing tobacco, sum-

mer, opal and star candies, German and

almond soap, envelopes, letter and

note papers, imported sugar, sardines

and lobsters, washboards, native and foreign

wines, apple, French and other brands, raisins, Scotch

ale, nutmegs, cloves, smoking tobacco, &amp;c., which

we will sell low for cash, or in exchange for

all kinds of country produce.

All orders sent us shall be filled in the same

manner, with reference to quality and quantity, as

if the parties purchasing were personally present.

We respectfully solicit the orders of the trade gen-

erally, promising satisfaction in all cases.

Sept 24/93

HAMILTON GRAY &amp; Co.

NEW FIRM.

LEWIS VANDEN.

BLAIR C. KERRAND.

Lewis Vanden &amp; Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

LIQUOR DEALERS,

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS.

Corner of Second and Market street,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

JAN 24/94

THOS. J. CHENOWETH.

JNO. O. FRANCE.

JNO. F. CASEY.

CHENOWETH, CASEY &amp; CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 97 THOUPILOUS STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Solicit Consignments of all kinds of Western Pro-

duce.

Liberal advances made on shipments.

Refer to PEARCE, WALLINGFORD &amp; Co. Bankers

Maysville, Ky.

augs12waw

NEW

Wholesale Liquor Store,

—OF—

THOS. A. ROSS,

OFFICE, No. 11, Second Street,

(With J. E. Nicholson &amp; Co., Clear Store.)

MAYSVILLE, KY.

—OF—

## ON HAND

—OF—

WHISKIES,

BRANDIES,

WINE,

GINS, &amp;c., &amp;c.

—ALSO—

COVE OYSTERS,

SADDLERS,

FECUNS,

ALMONDS,

FILICES,

PEANUTS,

CANDIES, &amp;c.

I am anxious to do an active business and will

sell at

"SMALLER PROFITS"

THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

GIVE ME A CALL,

BEFORE PURCHASING!

Terms Cash!

Steady and Quire.

N. COOPER,

No. 21 &amp; 23, SECOND ST., Opposite Court

I have determined to sell out my large stock of

COOKING STOVES,

TIN, WOODEN &amp; STONEWARES,

FRUIT JARS, ICE CHESTS,

Water Coolers, Cream Freezers, &amp;c.

At Prices barely to COVER COST.

Now is the time to buy CHEAPER than ever

was sold in this market.

NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE

HUGH POWER,

(Successor to Power &amp; Spalding.)

SECOND ST., SOUTH SIDE, MAYSVILLE,

Would respectfully call the attention of the public

to the variety and styles of stoves which he is

offering for sale in this market, of the most modern

improvement, for wood or coal, combining all the

qualities, making them first class stoves, in beauty

of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of opera-

tion. These stoves, which comprise a great variety in

design, size and price, have been selected from the

best store markets in the country, and will warrant

the highest recommendations to meet the wants of the

public.

HIS FINE PARLOR AND JAMB GRATES

Have been selected with great care, and for variety,

## Coal Merchants &amp;c.

## ATTENTION!

Reduced Shipping Rates.

## CHEAP COAL

The undersigned notify shippers of coals that

they have greatly reduced the price of,

## SHIPPING TOBACCO

## PRODUCE,

## STORAGE AT THE

MOST REASONABLE RATES

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Messrs. Phister, Taylor, Wadsworth returned on Wednesday night from the Lewis Circuit Court.

**Fire at Concord.**—We learn that Carter's Hotel at Concord, Kentucky, caught fire on Sunday last, but the flames were soon extinguished. Loss estimated at \$100.

We had the pleasure of a call on Wednesday, from Mr. Barkley, the editor of the Constitution published at Chillicothe, Mo. He is a native of Fleming county, and has returned to visit his friends in Kentucky after a long absence.

In company with a large number of invited guests we partook of the good cheer of the hospitable proprietor of the Barcroft House on Thanksgiving day. Oysters, game, the richest meats, and the most delicate desserts, abounded in profusion. On that day we had cause to be thankful for an excellent dinner.

**Centre College.**—At the late meeting of the Synod of Kentucky, adhering to the General Assembly, at Louisville, the following persons were elected for three years: S. Yerkes, J. T. Lapsley, J. B. Temple, J. P. Hendricks, W. J. McKnight, L. H. Noble and H. H. Allen. J. S. Hays was elected for one year in place of W. L. Breckinridge resigned.

**Remedied.**—The La Crosse (Wisconsin) Republican says: "Dr. E. W. Rath and family left La Crosse this afternoon per steamer Sucker State to return to their old residence in Maysville, Kentucky, on account of the health of Mrs. Rath, who finds our climate too severe. During Dr. Rath's sojourn in La Crosse he has made many warm friends who will continue to wish him and his family health, prosperity and happiness."

**Mission Declined.**—James H. Embury, of Kentucky, recently appointed Minister to Ecuador, placed his letter of declination in the hands of Secretary Fish the other day. In view of the fact that the United States has not been represented at Quito for nearly four years, it is probable another appointment will be made without delay, as it is considered desirable at this time to have all the South American missions filled. Mr. Embury is a son-in-law of S. C. Pearce of this city.

**Farmers and Brokers.**—The internal revenue bureau decides that farmers who go to market and sell their produce are brokers, and must pay a special tax. Farmers are exempt from special tax when selling their produce at the place of production, or in the manner of peddlers. By selling at the market place, even though a different stand or station is taken every time, is not selling in the manner of a peddler. The farmer who is in the habit of going to the market place, and makes it his business to sell, should be required to pay a special tax accordingly.

**The Franklin Yeoman.**—The proprietors of this reliable Democratic paper announce that, as usual, they will issue a Daily paper during the session of the Legislature, and offer good inducements to subscribers for the coming year to their regular Weekly and Tri-weekly editions. To such as send in subscriptions prior to the 1st of January, 1894, from the receipt of the same. The price of the

Daily Yeoman for the session is \$2.00. For the weekly during the session \$1.00. For the Tri-weekly, per annum \$5.00. Weekly, per annum \$2.00. Annual subscribers for the Tri-weekly will receive the Daily during the term without additional charge.

**Danville Seminary.**—The late General Assembly—the last one of the Old School Presbyterian Church—reorganized the Danville Theological Seminary. Dr. Breckinridge and Landis retire—the former full of age and honors, and with the respect of the church; the latter from the proceedings of the Assembly being forced to go sooner than he intended. Dr. E. P. Humphrey was elected to the chair of Theology; Dr. West to that of History; Dr. Yerkes to that of Languages and Exercises, and Dr. Halsey to that of Church Polity and Pastoral Theology. This is an able faculty, and one that will soon place that school upon a plane of prosperity. Dr. Humphrey, it is said, will decline the position to which he was elected.

**The Lady's Friend for December.**—The Christmas Number of this attractive monthly has two uncommonly beautiful steel engravings—companion pictures, "The Departure" and "The Return." More beautiful engravings than these are seldom seen in a magazine. It has also a gay and stylish plate of Colored Fashions, and a Christmas time-page, showing various modes of celebrating the day. The illustrations of Caps, Bonnets and Coiffures are tasteful, and so are the captivating Costumes for Little Girls. Music—"The Angels are Waiting for Me." Amanda M. Douglas concludes her excellent story, "The Price of Two Men's Lives," and Mrs. Wood reveals the well-kept secret of her novel of "Roland York," which ends in the most satisfactory manner. There is a fine story from Mrs. Moulton, and one from Nora Perry, and a sweet poem from Florence Percy, with the usual literary variety. The recipes are good, practical directions, such as ladies want for the holidays. The publishers offer great inducements to new subscribers, and we recommend our readers to procure for a sample copy, to Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Price \$2.50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving). Four copies, \$8. Five copies, (one gratis), \$8. "The Lady's Friend" and "The Saturday Evening Post" (and one engraving), \$4.00.

**The Columbus and Maysville Railroad.**—The Ripley Bee says: "It is truly gratifying to see the interest that is manifested in the railroad project. Every one begins to feel it is of vital importance to Ripley that the road should be built, and to begin to work with a zeal that is commendable. Business is what is meant, and the work will be pushed rapidly forward."

On last Friday evening a meeting was held in the M. E. Church on Third street, which was presided over by Major C. Baird. Speeches were made by the chairmen, W. M. Armstrong, S. Humphill, D. Thomas, N. F. Devore, and others, setting forth the necessity of the contemplated improvement, and showing the advantages that would be derived from its construction. A committee consisting of David Thomas, W. M. Armstrong, E. Plancher, L. Reinert and John Coslett, was appointed to select times and places for holding meetings, along on the route. These meetings will be found in another column.

On Saturday afternoon another meeting was held at two o'clock in the same place,

Major Baird in the chair. Dr. Smith, of Hillsborough, and Captain Gore, the engineer of the route, were both present and gave the most flattering accounts of the interest manifested along the whole route, and the prospect of its being obtained by a little work. The line is through a fine country, is of easy grade, and can be built at a comparatively small cost. The advantages, both as to grade, cheapness of construction and amount of business are all in favor of this route.

The necessary papers for incorporating the road have been drawn up and signed. The name is "Columbus and Maysville Railroad."

The entire cost of the road to the counties of Brown, Highland and Fayette at the very furthest, will not exceed \$600,000. This is for a first class road in every respect. In view of the above, the citizens of Highland have come to work to raise their assessment at once. 'Tis not worth our while to assure our readers that they will succeed. That was a foregone conclusion. And we will also say that the citizens of our own county have gone to work with the same earnestness, and will be just as successful. The money will be subscribed. Our citizens will be called upon to-morrow and Friday, and we need not urge upon any the necessity of coming down handsomely. It will be done. The same may be said of those along the line. If the road is a success, property of all kinds will be greatly enhanced in value, while if it should run by the way of West Union to Aberdeen, a general "dry up" may at once be set down as a fact. And we beg leave to tell all that the road is bound to be built either one route or the other.

Again—the stock will pay. This is the testimony of every man at all acquainted with the country through which it runs. It will form a direct communication with the travel south; the country is rich in agricultural products; the town of Ripley, Hillsborough and Washington are places of considerable business; and the heavy shipment of cattle that will be made from Kentucky direct to the Eastern markets, are all items that tend to show that the stock will pay.

## STATE NEWS.

**AVULSIVE SUFFERING AND HORRIBLE DEATH.**—Our city, Thursday, was the scene of one of those heart-rending occurrences—a death by hydrophobia. The victim of the fearful maul was a young man by the name of John Alexander, son of Mr. J. W. Alexander, who formerly kept a confectionary on Limestone street between Main and Short. The particulars of the sad case are most distressing.

The young man had been bitten by a rabid dog as long ago as the night of the 20th of last August. While walking along Third street a dog ran out an alley, and without even a premonitory bark, silently but fiercely seized him by the calf of the leg, biting clear through the boot. Mr. Alexander succeeded in kicking him off, but he came at him again but hit his hand, the teeth meeting through it. He did not know at the time that the dog was mad. He sought professional advice, but was assured by the physician that he was in no danger. The scratches and wounds healed quickly, and he thought no more about the matter until last Thursday night, when, after being initiated a member of the Ashland Lodge of Good Templars, he experienced, on taking a drink of water, a most singular and unpleasant feeling in his throat, but he soon got over it. He was troubled with nothing more unpleasant until Wednesday afternoon at about 4 o'clock, when, on again attempting to take a glass of water he found he could not drink. He then immediately suspected the cause of his sickness, and determined to fully test it. He tried to force water into his mouth with a spoon, but his arm gave a spasmodic jerk, sending the spoon flying through the air, and he fell back unheeded and wild and sick, both from the effects of the malady and the horrible certainty of his rapidly approaching fate.

He was confined to his bed all Wednesday night. On Thursday morning he got rapidly worse and continued to suffer most terribly till the time of his death. The agony he endured no words can describe, and the physicians attending him said his were the most fearful sufferings they ever had witnessed. He howled and snarled like a dog. He scratched and clawed at the bed clothing until it was almost torn to shreds. Spasms and convulsions succeeded each other, racking his tortured body and causing him to foam at the mouth like a wild and rabid animal, and in his phrensy the veins would swell like they would burst, and he would bark and cough as though his lungs would be forced up, and blood would gush in streams from his mouth and nostrils. The bed on which he was held down by strong men was saturated through and through with the circumcised stream.

Strange to say he was conscious nearly the entire time, and devoted and self-sacrificing friends insisted that none of his agonized and weeping relatives should be allowed to come near him, as he was afraid he might injure them. His father who had been absent, arrived a little while before his death, but, being told that he had come he exclaimed, "Don't let him see me."

At about 2 o'clock his sufferings even became more intensified, and he screamed and shrieked, "Water! water! force it down me! Oh death, hurry, hurry!" His attendant physicians, who had by this time in their power to alleviate his sufferings, again administered chloroform most copiously, and with soothing and pain-deadening effects came with three blessed power, breaking the force of the last fearful moments of suffering, and the unfortunate victim of that most horrible of all maladies, hydrophobia, escaped from his tortures at a quarter past two o'clock, Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Alexander was only nineteen years old, had lately joined the Baptist church, and was known as a most excellent and industrious young man. He frequently pointed his finger heavenward just before he died and declared his desire to be at rest. His invalid mother and all his stricken family have the lively sympathies of this whole community.—Lex. Obs.

**STARVED WITH A BUTCHER KNIFE.**—A serious stabbing affray occurred at Mt. Carmel on last Thursday, between James Shelby and Harlan Keys. It appears that Shelby, Keys and a man named Thomas, were drinking and frolicking together during the day, on angry words at that time passing between the parties. Shelby and Keys finally got wrestling, when Keys fell to the floor and laid there on his face, being too drunk to get up. Shelby then drew a large butcher-knife and stooping over Keys, thrust it into his side to the depth of about five inches, penetrating his lungs; he then cut him a second time, the wound taking effect some hours in his hip. It is said that Keys was so drunk at the time that he did not know he was cut until the physicians commenced to dress his wounds. We learn that Shelby is a man of bad character, and has the reputation of being a dangerous man. He had an ex-amiol trial at Mt. Carmel on Friday, and was held to bail in the sum of \$900, in default of which he was committed to jail at this place. We understand that he gives no reason for cutting Keys, only that he was drunk. A poor excuse indeed for taking the life of a fellow being. We understand that Keys' wounds are of such a character as to leave

little hope of his recovery. He is quite a young man and bears a good character so far as we know.—Fleming's Dan.

**ACCIDENT.**—We learn that a little child of Mrs. Jane Patrick, living on Catlett's Creek, was badly burned by its clothes accidentally catching fire while standing too near the fireplace. The mother being absent at a neighbor's, and the little one being too much frightened to undertake to put out the fire by herself, put her little face down between an aperture in the floor, thereby saving its face from being severely burnt. The cries of some other little children attracted the attention of the neighbors and the little sufferer was soon relieved, but with a badly burnt body. Let this serve as a warning to parents.—Big Sandy Herald.

**UNFORTUNATE DISTILLERS.**—Deputy United States Marshal Harrington recently arrested a number of persons in Magoffin county for illicit distilling. The proper arrangements for enforcing the laws have never been made in that region, and consequently these persons have not had an opportunity of complying with the law. Seven persons arrested for distilling under such circumstances were brought to the city from Magoffin county yesterday. They are respectable citizens. The following are their names: Harris Howard, Wm. Howard, Mark Howard, John Lykins, B. E. Salyers, M. Franklin and Wm. Patrick. Fleming Salmons and Wm. T. Haney, of Carter county, were also brought in. One named Martin Phipps was also arrested with this party, but in endeavoring to make his escape ran over a cow, and was so badly disabled that it was found necessary to leave him on the way. The non-administration of the laws in that portion of the State is owing, it is said, to the delinquency of the Government officials. It is probable that the warrants in such cases will be dismissed.—Cov. Jour.

**REGULATORS IN WASHINGTON.**—One day last week a party of that class of outlaws who flatter themselves with the delusive title of "regulators," went to the house of a negro named Pope residing near Maxville, Washington county, and whipped him severely. Thence they went to the house of Jo. Hall, a white man, who compromised with them by giving up his pistols and all the loose change he had about him. They then went to the residence of Keeling and thence to the house of Bob Willet, both of whom they whipped. He did not learn what the pretended cause for these outrages.—Lex. Sun.

**COWARDLY ASSAULT.**—On Tuesday evening after dark, as Samuel Danlap, a carpenter, who lives on Cedar Run, about two miles from town, was returning from his work in town, he was waylaid at the stone bridge just beyond Saffell's distillery, and badly beaten with a club by one or more unknown parties. He was stunned by a blow across the head, and left apparently lifeless, but revived, and is not dangerously injured. He was accompanied by his son, a mere boy, who was also struck, but not badly hurt. Suspicion attaches to George Roden as one of the parties—a man of bad character, between whom and Danlap a grudge existed. The officers are on the look out for him.—Frankfort Yeoman.

The residence of Obadiah Dooley, jr., on Grassy Lick, one mile above Aaron's Run, in this county, caught fire about 2 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon last, and was entirely consumed. Mr. and Mrs. Dooley were absent from home at the time, and only through great labor on the part of three or four neighbors were a few of their household effects saved. A negro girl was washing in the yard at the time, and it is generally supposed a spark from her fire fell upon the roof of the house, and in this manner set it on fire. Dwelling, kitchen and smoke-house were all consumed, and Mr. Dooley is ill prepared to sustain so great a loss.—Mt. Sterling Sentinel.

## SALES OF LAND AND STOCK.

At Patrick Joyce's sale, on Plum Lick, on the 3d inst., fat hogs sold for \$23.20 per head, supposed to weigh 280 pounds each; milk cows from \$60 to \$70; sucking calves at from \$17 to \$35; horses sold at from \$50 to \$120—most of them being paid for constant work on the Plum Lick turnpike; oats sold at from 21 to 30 per dozen; 46 acres of corn in the field, supposed to average about nine barrels per acre, brought \$4.52 per barrel, and only sold at the same figure through the labored effort of the popular auctioneer, Col. Caywood.—Mt. Sterling Sentinel.

At the sale of the personal property of Miss Rebecca Cunningham, a few days ago, fat hogs sold at \$43 per hundred, and shoats, supposed to weigh from 70 to 75 lbs., brought \$14 per head. 400 cents per dozen, and corn in the field \$2.35 per bush.—Lex. Sun.

Major Hibler tells us that there were about 400 mules at Georgetown at good prices. He sold a lot of three year olds at \$149.30. Cattle were not selling as well as mules. He, however, sold a few extra steers at \$6.00 and some fine heifers at \$5.30.—Paris Kentuckian.

**COURT DAY IN CYNTHIANA.**—George W. Hamilton reports the following: But few mules on the market, and none sold. Plug horses—sold five at from \$50 to \$100. Good horses—sold four at from \$105 to \$130. Cattle—20 head of yearlings, ordinary, at \$33 per head; 25 head ordinary at \$24.25 two year olds at \$70.00. Crowd good. A W. Lydick reports about 100 head of cattle on hand and selling at 50c.—Paris Kentuckian.

THERE was a very large crowd of people in town on Monday last, notwithstanding the coldness of the weather. The stores did a business, while the bank was fairly besieged with railroad tax-payers. Business with the sheriff was also good, his receipts for taxes amounting to eight hundred dollars. There was considerable stock on the market. G. R. Martin, auctioneer, reports the following sales: 10 head of yearling steers at \$28.50 per head; 10 head do., \$27.50 per head; 1 two year old steer at \$38.50. 3 sucking mules at \$65.10 per head; 1 bay mare at \$125. Several horses were offered and withdrawn. One pair of broke mules was taken down at \$300.—Cynthiana Mercury.

**LAND SALE.**—The executors of the W. W. Hawkins, of Woodford, sold a tract of land lying close to Duck Depot, containing one hundred and fifty acres, to Wm. Gask for \$60 per acre, equal to cash.—Lexington Gazette.

**SALE OF STOCK AND LAND.**—A. G. Talbot, jr., auctioneer, reports that at the sale of Col. T. J. Dillehay, in Lincoln county, on the 2d, he sold horses at \$40 to \$150; cows without calves from \$45 to \$75; oxen from \$90 to \$95; corn withdrawn at \$1.85 per bush; hay, \$5 per ton. Land not sold. At his sale in Boyle county, on Wednesday last, he sold his Bagshaw farm, containing 260 acres, to Mr. Thomas Woods for \$71.05 per acre.—Dan. Ad.

**MR. DAVIS' SALE OF FINE STOCK.**—Notwithstanding the day was unfavorable, a very large crowd attended Mr. Jas. H. Davis' sale of fine stock last Tuesday. All the stock was put up brought good prices, as will

be seen from the list published below, furnished us by Mr. L. B. Fields, the clerk. A. G. Talbot, Jr., was the auctioneer. Total sales of cattle, \$2,050; total sales of hogs, \$1,400.

Thomas C. Moore, red bull calf.	5200	00
A. C. Stewart, " " "Dexter"	1200	00
A. M. Flood, " " "	1700	00
Alfred Cohen, " " "Partilla"	1450	00
Dr. H. P. Bailey, " " "	1400	00
L. A. Moore, " " "Duke"	1000	00
S. C. Spears, red heifer.	1000	00
Joseph Falconer, black Berkshire sow.	6250	00
" " " "	6500	00
" " " "	16500	00
F. M. Shumate, black sow.	3500	00
L. A. Moore, " " "	4200	00
James Mason, " " "	4200	00
Col. Dan. Collier, " " "	4000	00
S. C. Spears, " " "	4000	00
Joe Falconer, " " "	3100	00
Lewis Jackson, " " "	2200	00
N. C. McGroarty, black bovine.	2250	00
L. T. Collier, " " "	2000	00
Nick McDowell, " " "	2000	00
Harry Harley, " " "	2000	00

Hogs.—Hogs are in brisk demand in this market, at \$9.50 per 100 lbs. gross. Louisville is the best market this season, as last, and nearly all the hogs from this section are going there. Mr. David Harp, commonly known among his acquaintances as "Jew's Harp," "Bill Arp," shipped a drove, on yesterday, of 376, that averaged 350 lbs. per head. A small lot, which he bought of Mr. A. Wilson, averaged 407 lbs. per head. He is the principal buyer in this market.—Lexington Gas.

General B. F. Butler has been sued by Rowena Florence, niece of the late General Twigg, to recover articles of silverware, and three gold-filled jeweled swords presented to General Twigg, by the United States Government, and the States of Georgia and Texas, for meritorious services rendered by him in the Mexican war. These swords, valued at \$35,000 in gold, and the silverware and table furniture, worth \$20,000 in gold, Mrs. Florence avers were taken and appropriated to his own use by General Butler, while he commanded in New Orleans, in the spring of 1862.

Mrs. Florence says that when her goods were seized she was living in privacy and retirement, and was not in arms, or an aider or abettor of persons in arms against the United States Government. She further says that the swords were family heirlooms, not used or designed to be used in any military enterprise whatever, but had been given to her by General Twigg.

General Butler, Mrs. Florence says, has given out that swords had been deposited in the Treasury Department; but he had never accounted for the silver at all. Inquiries had been made on her behalf at the Treasury Department, and a verbal order had been obtained from ex-President Johnson for their return; but after diligent search they could not be found.

Rodway May, Mrs. Florence's attorney, at New Orleans, makes affidavit that the suit is instituted in good faith, and the facts as claimed were matters of public notoriety at New Orleans. Judge Jones has granted an order or arrest, fixing bail at \$15,000.

At Evans, Colorado, on the 6th instant, a hotel keeper named Daniel Steele, one of the pioneers of that Territory, and a member of the first Legislature, was shot and killed by Joel Carr, formerly of Maysville, Pennsylvania. Carr applied for dinner, but because the first table was full was dissatisfied, and abused Steele, and the latter's wife and daughters, who waited on the table. His money was then refunded and he was requested to leave the house, and did so, but returning with a revolver, he commenced abusing Steele and threatened his life. Steele tried to quiet Carr, but failing thereof, he was shot by Carr fired and shot Steele dead. The murderer was captured, and after trial by a jury of twelve men, impeached at once, he was taken in charge by the people and hung.

Tas insurgents in Dalmatia are pursuing a course of unparalleled cruelty. A small detachment of Austria troops under command of a young officer, who was accompanied by his family, were taken prisoner by one of their chiefs. A general massacre ensued, and at last only the little son of the officer, a beautiful, fair-haired child of six, remained, and, kneeling before the chief, begged for his life. But the cruel monster had him suspended by the arms from a tree, and drawing his pistol he practiced upon him, shooting a bullet into each of his arms. Then they fled, leaving the poor child to his fate. The main body of troops coming through the pass half an hour later, found him still in the same terrible position and in a dying state. He died in a short time.

## Intellectual Corruption.

[From the Saturday Review.] It is curious to reflect how much an author may do to corrupt the heart or the head, and how he may nevertheless, so long as he does not sin in one point, escape all censure. If he can only keep his beef free from what is called immorality—that is to say, if he can either ignore one side of human conduct altogether, or else only touch upon it in the recognized conventional manner, he may give his readers the false notions of human life, he may pervert their taste, he may render them as weak as sentimentality alone can render them, he may lead them to relish nothing that is not seasoned with the most outrageous incidents and coincidences, and he may still remain an author whose works would be placed by any mother in the hands of any daughter. It is strange how blind the respectable world usually is to all literary faults save one. So long as a book is not licentious, it is held that it cannot be a bad book. We are inclined to question, however, whether that which corrupts the intellect does not do as much harm as that which corrupts the so-called morality. The tendency of a great deal of the literature of the present day is to give people a thoroughly false idea of life. Our novels, with their sickly sentimentality, their morbid self-analysis, their hateful sensationalism, help to train up a set of young men and young women quite unfit for the humdrum duties and pleasures which must constitute the greater part of each one's life.

**NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO RIVER.**—There never was a time when a full river was more needed than now. The warehouses of the different mills are filled to overflowing with nails and spikes and there is no means of shipping them. Having nearly used up their stock of ore, and being unable to obtain more, the mills do not work more than half time, and even this will be reduced if there is not a considerable rise within the next three weeks. Should the river close while it is so low there would be an immense amount of destitution among the families of our laboring men.—Wheeling (W. Va.) Register, Nov. 16.

**Major General John E. Wool.** The veteran General Wool died yesterday morning in Troy, at 2:30 o'clock, at the age of 86 years. He was the last of the old heroes who connect us with the early military history of the Republic, his first training having been received in the war of 1812, and his full glory in the conflict with Mexico. Major General John E. Wool came from revolutionary stock, and inherited his military genius from his ancestors. His grandfather, James Wool, settled in Schaghticoke, in Rensselaer county, before the Revolution, and when the struggle of the patriots with the mother country for independence began he enlisted upon what may be termed the northern frontier, where he was exposed to the incursions of Indians, British and Tories, with whom the country abounded. He frequently carried his arms with him into the fields which he cultivated. Five of his sons bore arms in the Revolution; two were imprisoned in the New Jersey prison ship—one of whom died of his sufferings; another was a captain with Montgomery in his expedition against Quebec; the father of the General was with Wayne in the storming of Stony Point; another of the sons was with Stark in the battle of Bennington, and a great uncle was one of the Committee of Safety in New York City. General Wool was a genuine New Yorker. He was born in Newburgh, Orange county, the scene of Washington's headquarters during a good portion of the darkest period of the Revolutionary War—on the 29th of February, 1784. He was born in leap year, on the extra day of the calendar; and the singular fact may be related of him that although an octogenarian he had only seen twenty-one anniversaries of his birth.

His opportunities for education in his early years were very slight, and while yet a boy he entered a bookstore in Troy, and became a proprietor in the business before he reached the age of manhood. A disastrous fire, however, swept away his property, and then he abandoned the book business and determined to take up the profession of law. While he was still pursuing his legal studies the war of 1812 broke out, and having a taste for military affairs he sought and obtained through the friendship of Governor Clinton a Captain's commission in the Thirtieth Infantry. He distinguished himself in several important engagements, being wounded in both thighs at the storming of Queenstown Heights, which was the first action in which he took part. For his gallant conduct in this affair he was promoted to the position of Major in the Twenty-ninth Infantry. He took part in the battle of Plattsburg, in September, 1814, and for courage displayed at the engagement of Beekmantown he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel. At the close of the war the army was largely reduced, but Colonel Wool was retained in the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, and in 1816 was appointed Inspector General of the Northern Division.

He received his full commission as Lieutenant Colonel in 1818, and three years later became Inspector General of the entire army. So faithfully did he discharge all the duties assigned to him during this period of peace that in 1826 he received the appointment of Brevet Brigadier General. With this title he continued to perform the duties of Inspector General until 1832, when he was sent to Europe by the Government to study the military systems of different nations and receive such suggestions as he might obtain for the improvement of our own army. He received marked attention abroad, especially in France, where the King and Marshal Soult, the Minister of War, did all in their power to further the objects of his visit. In Belgium he was the guest of the King, and enjoyed the military advantage of being present at the siege of Antwerp. After his return to this country he was engaged for a year in inspecting the coast defenses from Maine to the mouth of the Mississippi river. In 1836, when the Cherokee Indians were removed from Georgia and Florida to the western banks of the Mississippi, General Wool took charge of this important matter. During the Canadian difficulties in 1838 it became important to examine the facilities for defence on our northeastern frontier, and he led a counter-attacking party through the forests of Maine and made a careful examination of the entire border in that State. The full rank of Brigadier General was conferred on him in 1841.

On the breaking out of the war with Mexico, in 1846, General Wool was ordered to the West to organize volunteers, and within six weeks had sent 12,000 troops to the seat of war, fully armed and equipped. He then collected 8,000 troops under his own command at San Antonio de Bexar, and crossed the Rio Grande on the 8th of October, 1846. He marched to Saltillo, a distance of 900 miles, without losing a single man, and preserved such admirable discipline as everywhere to gain the good will of the inhabitants of the country through which they passed. He selected the ground on which the battle of Buena Vista was fought, disposed the troops for action, and during the early part of the engagement, until the arrival of General Taylor, had the entire command. In his official report General Taylor attributes the success of this important battle in a large measure to General Wool's "vigilance and arduous service before the action, and his gallantry and activity on the field." He remained in command at Saltillo, until November 25, 1847, when General Taylor returned to the United States and he succeeded to the command of the army of occupation. This position he retained until the close of the war, having his headquarters at Monterey. His authority extended over the States of New Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas, and partook of a civil as well as of a military character. The country was at all times overrun with highway robbers and guerrillas, but in a few months he reduced it to the most perfect order and kept it in that condition during his entire stay. He returned home in 1848 and was assigned to the command of the Eastern Military Division with his headquarters at Troy. In 1853 the different commands were re-organized, and General Wool was assigned to the Department of the East with his headquarters at Baltimore. Official recognition of his brilliant services in the war with Mexico was first made in 1854, when he received the thanks of Congress and was presented with a sword. At the same time he was transferred to the Department of the Pacific by Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, with instructions to "use all proper means to detect the fitting out of armed expeditions against countries with which the United States were at peace," and to co-operate with the civil authorities "in maintaining the Neutrality laws." These instructions he carried out with the utmost vigilance, and indeed, with such vigilance as to incur the displeasure of Secretary Davis, who removed his headquarters from San Francisco to the inland town of Benicia, where he could not keep so careful watch along the coast. His correspondence with the Secretary of War at this time was subsequently published by order of Congress. In 1856 General Wool commanded an expedition to Washington and Oregon Terri-

ories to put an end to Indian disturbances, and in a campaign of three months effectively accomplished that object. At the close of Pierce's Administration in 1857 he was recalled to the Department of the East and returned to his old headquarters at Troy. At the first threatening of rebellion in 1860, he offered his services to the Government, and after the attack on Fort Sumpter organized and equipped the first regiment of volunteers from New York to Washington. In the Spring of 1861 he sent reinforcements to Colonel Dimick, at Fortress Monroe, which were the means of saving that post from imminent danger of falling into the hands of the Confederates. On the 1st of May he was ordered to return to Troy, but in the following August was sent to Fortress Monroe as commander of the Department of Virginia, and headed the expedition which occupied Norfolk, on the 10th of May, 1862. On the 16th of the same month he was made full Major-General in the regular army. His age, however, unfitted him for the arduous labors of the field at that trying time, and on the 24 of June he was transferred to the Middle Department, with his headquarters at Baltimore, where he remained to the close of the war. He then retired from active command and took up his residence at Troy.

The military career of General Wool may be summed up as follows: April 13, 1812, Captain Thirtieth United States Infantry.

October 13, 1812, Major of Twenty-ninth Regiment, for gallant conduct at Queenstown.

Sept. 11, 1814, Lieutenant Colonel, for gallant conduct at Plattsburg.

April, 1816, Colonel of Cavalry and Inspector General.

April 26, 1826, Brevet Brigadier General. June 25, 1841, Brigadier General.

February 23, 1847, Brevet Major General, for gallant and distinguished services at Buena Vista.

1864, Major General and retired. His health had been remarkably good throughout his long life, until Saturday the 30th ult., when he stumbled and fell heavily while walking back and forth on his piazza. His system received a fatal shock, and he expressed his belief that the sickness which followed would close the scenes of his long career. He talked calmly of his approaching dissolution, and quietly passed away amid the devoted attentions of his relatives and friends.

## Ex-Governor Pratt of Maryland.

Thomas G. Pratt, ex-Governor of Maryland, and for eight years United States Senator from that State, died at his residence in Baltimore, on Tuesday, as announced in the Times yesterday. Governor Pratt was born in Washington, D. C., in 1804; was educated at Georgetown and adopted law as his profession, beginning practice in Upper Marlborough, Prince George's county, Maryland. He entered early into politics as a member of the Whig party, and several times represented his county in the House of Delegates in his State. In 1836 he was chosen a member of the Electoral College to elect a Senator, and soon after this time, the Constitution of the State being changed so as to give each county a Senator, he was elected to the State Senate for a term of six years to represent Prince George's county. In 1844 he was elected Governor of Maryland after an exciting contest, in which he was opposed by Mr. James Carroll. His election was due to the strong ground he took on maintaining the credit of the State at all hazards, and it was mainly through his instrumentality that that credit was sustained, the good name of the State preserved, and Maryland enabled to pay off a large debt incurred for a system of internal improvements. In 1849 Hon. Beverly Johnson, then United States Senator, accepted a position in President Taylor's Cabinet, and Governor Pratt was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by his resignation as well as for the succeeding term. During the time he was a member of the Senate, two terms, he represented his State in an able manner, and won the respect of all with whom he was brought in contact. He was possessed of a clear and vigorous mind, and by his genial character and pleasant manners attracted to himself many friends. Governor Pratt removed to Baltimore some four years since, and resumed the practice of his profession, and although not prominent in politics, he has acted with the Conservative branch of the Democratic party. At the time of his death he was in his 86th year. He leaves a widow and several children.

The Arabian Nights have long been famous, and deservedly so; but the Arabian Nights, through the Viceroy and the Empress Eugenie, will be left far in the shade. Fact is more potent than fiction in these late ages, and all the force of fact has been promised and so far given to the latest Eastern show. On the route between Port Said and Suez the history of more than forty centuries will be forcibly recalled, and no one will dare to think or say that the sensations of the moment have ever been equalled before. Of all the Arabian Nights these last will be recognized as the grandest, the noblest, the most poetic, and at the same time the most practical. Even Haroun Al Raschid would be more than transported.

Aside, however, from all ceremony and from all show, this opening of the Suez Canal commands attention as the great event of our time. It implies a revolution of trade and commerce. It implies a resurrection of the past, and the best of the past. It implies a future, the glory and the conclusion of which we can imagine but not fully comprehend.—N. Y. Herald.

**BE BEAUTIFUL.**—If you desire beauty you should use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It gives a soft, refined, satin-like texture to the complexion, removes roughness, redness, blotches, sunburn, tan, &c., and adds a tinge of pearl bloom to the plainest features. It brings the bloom of youth to the fading cheek and the rustic country girl into a fashionable city belle.

In the use of the Magnolia Balm lies the true secret of beauty. No lady need complain of her complexion who will invest 75 cents in this delightful article.

Iron's Kathairon is the best Hair Dressing in use.

The amount of tobacco raised in the States and Territories of the Union in 1850 was 199,752,353 pounds. In 1889 it reached 434,209,461 pounds, an increase of nearly 200 per cent. In 1850 Virginia raised 56,893,227 lbs., and Kentucky 55,501,196 pounds. In other words, in 1850, out of a total product of tobacco of less than two hundred million pounds in the States and Territories, these two States produced over one hundred and twelve millions. Of the amount of 434,209,461 pounds produced